Archaeology & History in the Lebanon Issue Twenty nine: Spring 2009, Pp. 23-45.

SCARABS FROM SIDON

CHRISTA MLINAR

There are eight scarabs for discussion of which two are already published [1]. Additional notes to these have been added and all references to any relevant parallels are based on well-dated excavation sites. I wish to highlight the distribution patterns of these scarab with their additional back and leg (side) designs and show that at Sidon the majority of scarabs were of Egyptian origin.

I. Scarab: 3607/1251 (fig. 1)

Provenance: Burial 45
Dimensions: 8,8 x 6,4 x 4 mm
Material: Steatite (or Fayence)
Preservation: complete
Workmanship: good-mediocre





Scarab Shape: Tufnell [2]: B3-PS-e9a, 1B (Linear Patterns, geometric), Mlinar [3]: TD-Type IIIa.
Back: plain back, long narrow head with eyes located at its base.
Side: schematically grooved, only the forelegs are notched.
Base: linear incised: double bows at the sides are connected in the centre with three lines. The middle line is shown as a triangle (without base) with double triangles at the vertical axis.

Origin: Egypt
Date: 12th-13th dynasty. TD-Type IIIa is found till Str. E/1 = early Hyksos time).

Comment: Five similar scarabs found in Byblos are from the same context (Hall D, between Level I and II, Building I or II) that is dated by the excavators to the 12th dynasty. The other 45 scarabs found in Salle D are typical of the 12th-13th dynasty and are imported from Egypt. These tiny scarabs were only found in Egypt and in the Lebanon in Middle Kingdom contexts which therefore confirms their Egyptian origin based on the tra-

ditional trade links between Egypt and the coast of the Lebanon in the Middle Kingdom.

Parallels: (fig. 9)

I. △ 3607/1251; Burial 45
8,8 x 6,4 x 4 mm
Sidon

1.-5. Byblos

6. Tell el-Yah.

7. Lisht

8. Kubban

1.-5. Byblos: Dunand 1937/39, pl. 130, 1378. 1379. 1389. 1391. 1398. Hall D, between Level I and II, building I or II. The length varies between 9-11 mm and the width between 6-7,5 mm.
6. Tell el-Yahudiyeh: Griffith 1890, pl. 10, 44, 10 x 9 mm.
7. Lisht: (22.1.402), unpublished, 10 x 7,5 x 5 mm.
8. Kubban: Firth 1927, pl. 35, 84. Cemetery 110, tomb 248, 10 x 7 mm. Both scarabs from this tomb are dated to the early 12th dynasty.

II. Scarab: 4087/893 [4] (fig. 2)

Provenance: trench 4
Dimensions: 16,8 x 12 x 7,2 mm
Material: Steatite
Preservation: complete
Workmanship: good







Scarab Shape: Tufnell: B3-I-e9, 11B (personal names and titles), Mlinar: TD-Type IIIb = Str. F-E/2.
Back: hour glass head with eyes in evidence, simple clypeus and plates; elytra divided by a single line.
Side: schematically feathered fore- and mid-legs.
Base: linear incised; inscription of the name of *Wnn-nfr*. The *nfr*-sign is turned to a horizontal position.
Origin: Egyptian import.
Date: 13th dynasty.

Comment:

The ductus of writing is angular like on the TD scarab. The more fanciful style is however from an Ashkelon seal impression. The signs are more round and accurate and the signs which surround the name are very fine and well-made and of typical Egyptian signs and symbols of the 13th dynasty in Egypt. See the *ḫꜣ* (M 16-clump of papyrus) at the top and the foreparts of lion (F 4), as well as the *sꜣ* (V 16) and "Hathor" beneath. Also the other signs like *ʿnḫ* (S 34), *wꜣḏ* (M 13), *nfr* (F 35), and *wꜣḏt* (D 10) are often depicted on 13th dynasty scarabs.

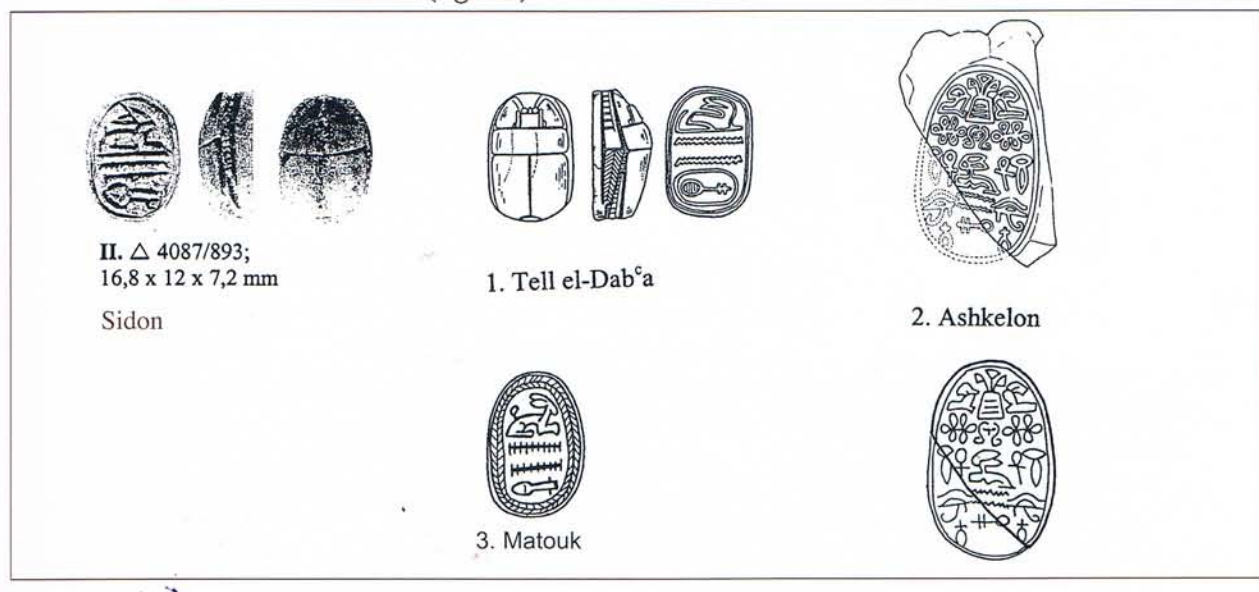
Until now only three further scarabs with the name of *Wnn nfr* (the god Onouris or a personal name?) are published. One scarab was found in Tell el-Dabᶜa in the Eastern Nile Delta, one seal-impression comes from Ashkelon (Gate) and one from the Matouk collection. Ashkelon: All the signs surrounding the name of *Wnn.-nfr* are typical of the 13th dynasty, more precisely from the middle of this dynasty.

The result is that the Ashkelon seal impression could have been made a little earlier than the scarabs of TD and Sidon and the scarab of the Matouk collection with the name within the rope border. These three scarabs show a tendency to reduce workmanship to the most important fact, namely the name of a god or person. In one case the *nfr* is shown in an oval (later) and in the other two cases the *nfr* (all are lying in a 90° position) is shown without an oval or cartouche.

Tell el-Dabᶜa: Reduction to the name *Wnn*; the *nfr* is shown in an oval that imitates a royal name (misinterpretation?).

The scarabs of TD and Sidon show the back and side features of the 13th dynasty in Egypt. The features from the Ashkelon seal impression are unclear, but the signs shown around the name are that of the Uronarti seal impressions from the 13th dynasty.

Parallels (fig. 10):



1. Ashkelon: Stager 2002, p. 353. Seal impression.

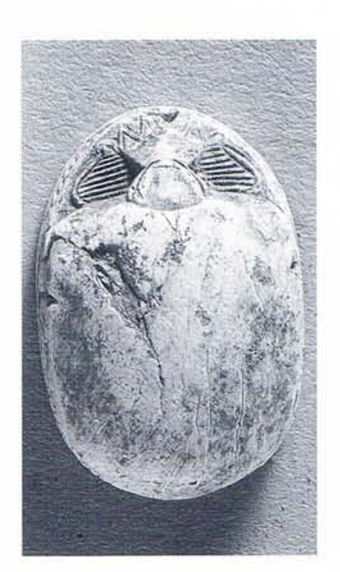
2. Tell el-Dabᶜa: Mlinar 2004a, p. 102, fig. 1, 2. F/I-I/21, pit 37. Stratum G/1-3 (=1755-1710 BC); Egyptian Type Ia = C5-I-d14, 17 x 11 x 7,5 mm.

3. Matouk 1977, 389, No. 839a, 19 x 12 mm.

III. Scarab: 3862/1379 (fig. 3)

Provenance: trench 36
Dimensions: 22 x 15,2 x 8 mm
Material: Steatite
Preservation: a little damaged on the back (left pronotum); one indentation of the clypeus is destroyed by the perforation.
Workmanship: excellent



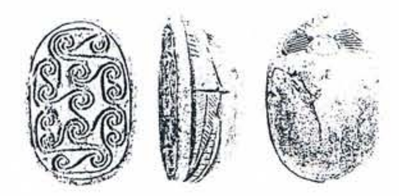


Scarab Shape: Tufnell: C/D-PS (plain schematically)-d14, 2B2 (round interlocking spirals unending). Mlinar: Type Ib. Type Ib is typically Egyptian and occurs till Stratum F in Tell el-Dabᶜa (= till 1680 BC = MB IIA/B).
Back: Shesha-type (no dividing lines for the elytra-wings), a square or nearly trapezoidal head with double side lines, on the left side possibly an eye is indicated with a short stroke; the clypeus is serrated; the plates are hatched with very fine lines. This kind of plate is not found elsewhere.
Side: fore and hind legs notched, mid leg in fishbone pattern (= Tufnell: fringed).
Base: round interlocking scrolls, unending, cover the whole base.

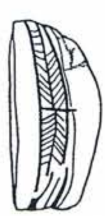
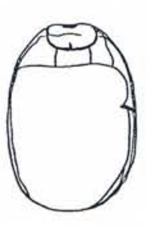
Origin: Import from Egypt.
Date: 13th dynasty.

Comment: There are a lot of scarabs with decorative scrolls which cover the whole base [6], but the only parallels with this particular example are those which show interlocking spirals featured as a border with inner scrolls (chronologically earlier than the scroll borders with Nefersigns). Out of the 19 closer parallels only one comes from Atlit.

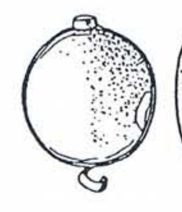
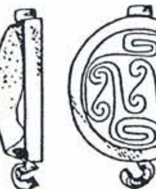
Parallels (fig. 11):
1. Atlit: Keel 1997, 774, no. 40. Tomb of the transition from MB to LB. 23,4 x 16,7 mm. Import from Egypt, heirloom.
2. Lisht: (09.180.1201) unpublished Button Seal. 18 x 18 mm.
3. Meydum: Petrie/Mackay/Wainwright, 1910, pl. 27, 87. Tomb 31, heirloom in a 17th dynasty tomb. 20,2 x 13 mm.
4. Kahun: Petrie/Brunton/Murray 1923, pl. 65, 383, 15 x 10 mm.
5. Kahun: Petrie/Brunton/Murray 1923, pl. 65, 386, 18 x 14 mm.
6. Kahun: Petrie/Brunton/Murray 1923, pl. 65, 387, 12 x 8,5 mm.
7. Kahun: Petrie 1891, pl. 10, 168, 17 x 11 mm.
8. Kahun: Petrie 1891, pl. 10, 173, 15 x 10,5 mm.
9. Harageh: Engelbach/Gunn 1923, pl. 20, 34. Cemetery A, tomb 74. 20 x 13 mm.
10. Hu, Diaspolis Parva: Petrie 1901, pl. 41, 15. Cemetery Y, tomb 274.



III. △ 3862/1379; Square 36
22 x 15,2 x 8 mm
Sidon

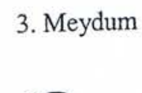
1. Atlit

2. Lisht



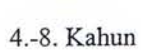
3. Meydum





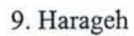


4.-8. Kahun





9. Harageh






10. Hu



11. Elephantine



12. Elephantine



13. Elephantine



14. Elephantine





15.-17. Uronarti




18.-19. Uronarti

20. Shalfak Fort




21.Ukma

Human face scarab, the back is decorated with a lotus and branches. 22 x 15 mm.

11. Elephantine: Von Pilgrim 1996, Abb. 99, 13. SVK 53a, H 12, room C, in the debris between two floor levels; Level 13; 13th dynasty. Seal impression, 19 x 13 mm.

12. Elephantine: Von Pilgrim 1996, Abb. 99, 127. SVK 20a, H 88, room N, Level 13; 13th dynasty. Seal impression, 23 x 15 mm.

13. Elephantine: Von Pilgrim 1996, Abb. 99, 25. SVK 53a, H 12, room C, in the debris between two floor levels; Level XIII; 13th dynasty. Seal impression, 20 x 13 mm.

14. Elephantine: Von Pilgrim 1996, Abb. 99, 252. SVK 59b, H 24, room C, Level XIV; 13th dynasty. Seal impression, 19 x 12 mm.

15. Uronarti: Reisner 1955, fig. 6, 92. Seal impression.

16. Uronarti: Reisner 1955, fig. 6, 93. Seal impression.

17. Uronarti: Reisner 1955, fig. 6, 94. Seal impression.

18. Uronarti: Reisner 1955, fig. 6, 95. Seal impression.

19. Uronarti: Reisner 1955, fig. 17, 447. Seal impression.

20. Shalfak Fort: Dunham 1967, pl. 71, 4. Several impressions in debris of room 15 and 18. Seal impression, 23 x 16 mm.

21. Ukma: Vila 1987, p. 241, pl. 7 and 8. Tomb 203, male burial, the eight scarabs found in this pit burial can be attributed to the 13th dynasty. D3-II, 18 x 13 x 8,5 mm.

IV. Scarab: 3915/1379 (fig. 4)

Provenance: trench 36
Dimensions: 20 x 14 x 7,6 mm
Material: Steatite
Preservation: complete
Workmanship: excellent





Scarab Shape: Tufnell: D6-PS-e9, 6B2a (coiled and woven pattern, convoluted – knot-like, central "x"-cross) see pl. 24. Mlinar: Palestinian Type IVc = TD Str. E/2-D/2-3 Hyksos.

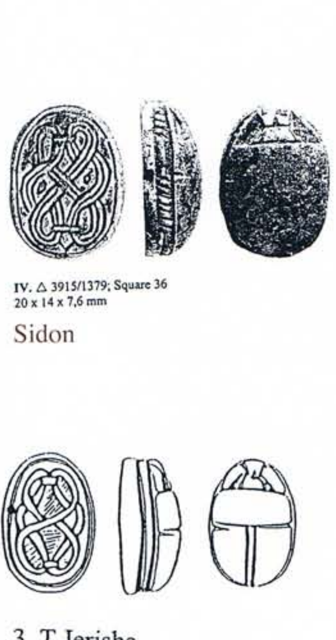
Back: Shesha-type; the head with double side lines and horn is trapezoidal, the eyes are extended outwards; simple trapezoidal clypeus.

Side: schematically, hind leg diagonal, fore and mid legs are notched.

Base: linear incised: woven pattern with three ropes, in the centre an X-cross, above and below a small triangle emerging from a short bar; two filling elements, most probably *t*-signs (X 1).

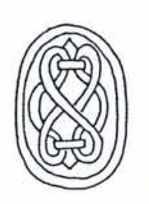
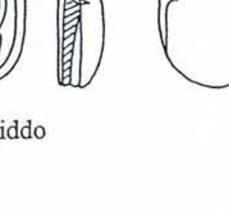
A convoluted knot-like coil with a central X-cross.

Origin: Canaanite. Imitation of Egyptian Middle Kingdom design.

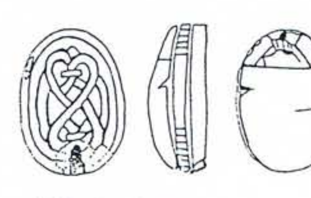


IV. △ 3915/1379; Square 36
20 x 14 x 7,6 mm

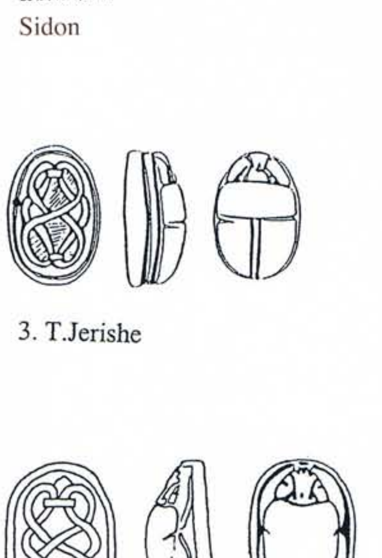
Sidon

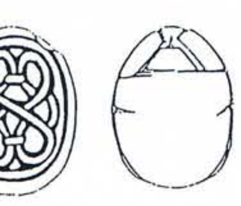
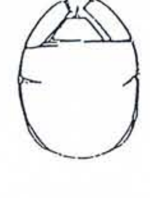
1. Megiddo



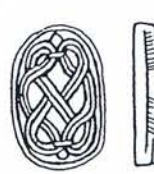
2. Beth-Shean

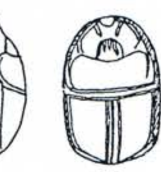


3. T.Jerishe

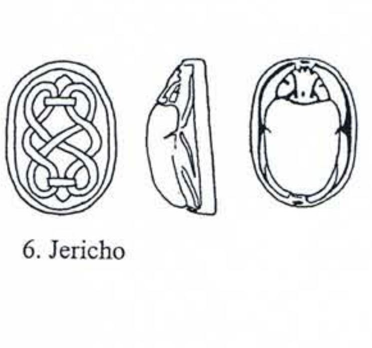



4. Aphek

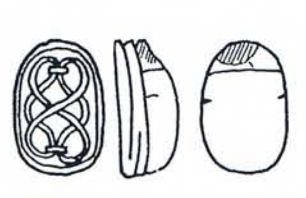




5. Jericho



6. Jericho

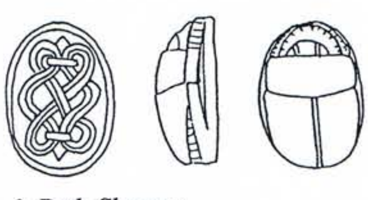


7. Gezer

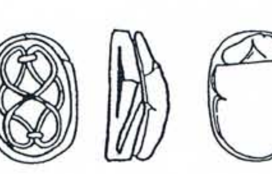





8. Gezer



9. Beth-Shemes

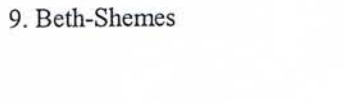
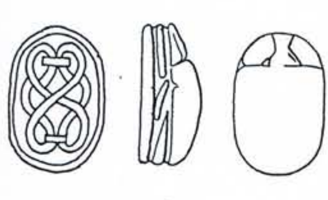


10. Lachish

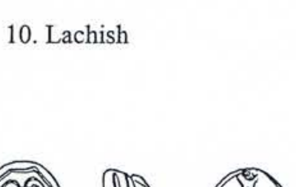




11. T. el-Ajjul

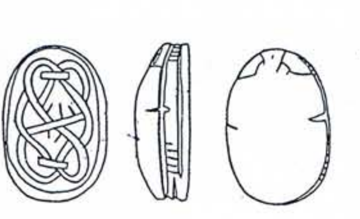
12. T. el-Ajjul



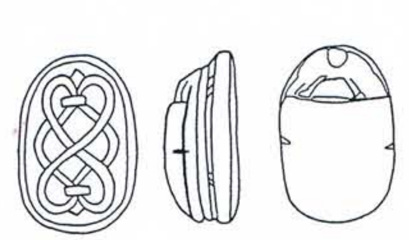
13. T. el-Ajjul



14. T. el-Ajjul



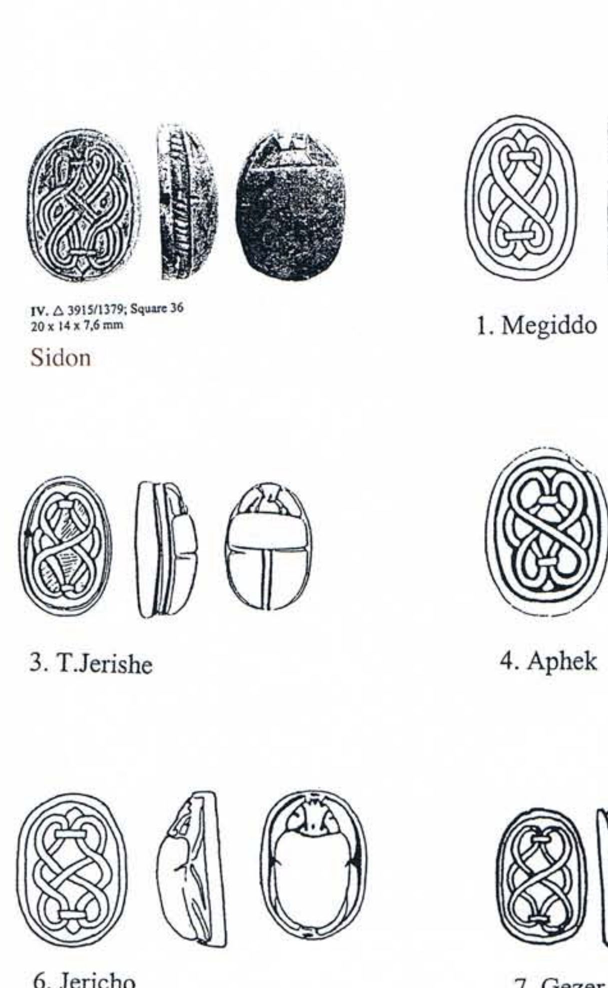
15. T. el-Ajjul



16. T. el-Ajjul




17. T. el-Ajjul



Sidon

1. Megiddo

2. Beth-Shean

3. T.Jerishe

4. Aphek

5. Jericho

6. Jericho

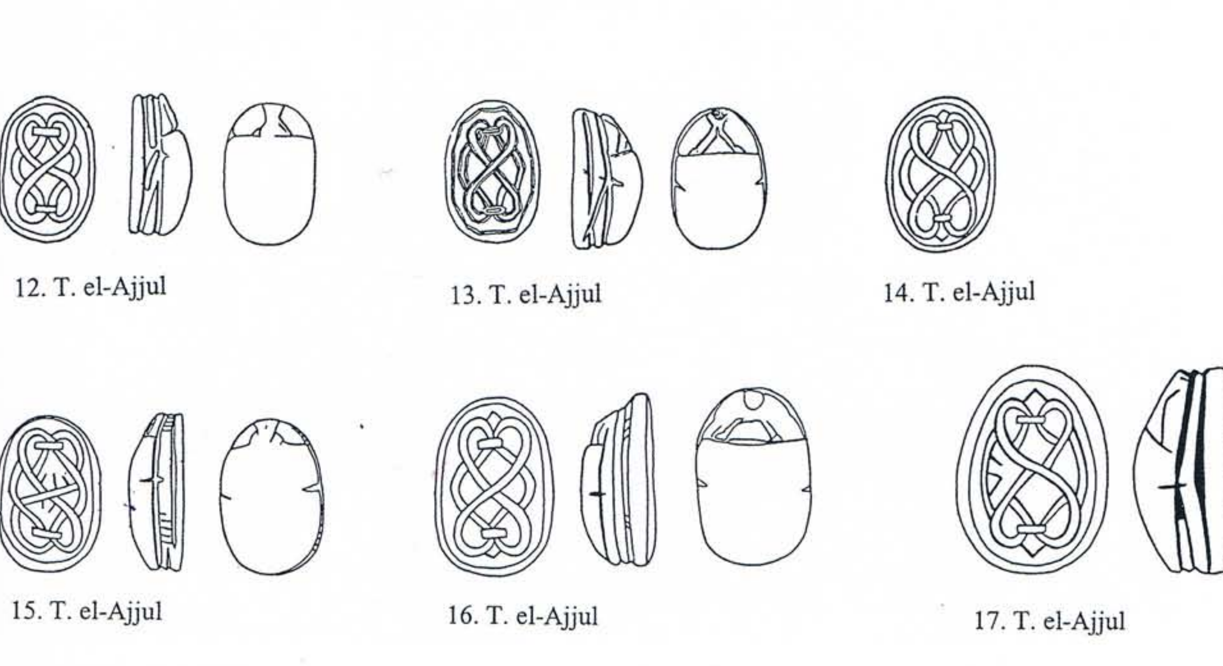
7. Gezer

8. Gezer

9. Beth-Shemes

10. Lachish

11. T. el-Ajjul



12. T. el-Ajjul

13. T. el-Ajjul

14. T. el-Ajjul

15. T. el-Ajjul

16. T. el-Ajjul

17. T. el-Ajjul

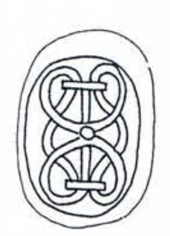
an Egyptian Import.
7. Gezer: Macalister III 1912, pl. 35, 20. Tomb 28II. -PS-e5, 16,6 x 12,4 x 7 mm.
8. Gezer: Macalister III 1912, pl. 207, 7. (Tomb) IIIa 27, 28. -II-e10, 21,4 x 13,9 mm.

9. Beth Shemesh: Grant 1929, p. 89, last row, 5th from the left and p.132, No. 719. SW-Cemetery, tomb 13. A5-II-d8, 20 x 14 x 9,5 mm.
10. Lachish: Tufnell 1958, pl. 34, 178. Tomb 4004.-PS-d5, 18 x 12,5 x 8 mm.
11. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 252, No. 442. Field A, street at room AL; probably Str. II, Late MB IIB. D5-PS-d5, 20 x 14 x 8 mm.
12. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 252, No. 246. Field L, Area LB, western quarter of the palace district; Str. III; early MB IIB; B4-PS-d5, 18 x 12 x 8 mm.
13. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 260, No. 465. Field L, Area LK; Str. III-II, MB IIB; D8-PS-d5, 18 x 13 x 9 mm.
14. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 362, No. 762. Field E; probably Str. II, Late MB IIB, 20 x 14 mm.
15. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 504, No. 1180. Field G, Tomb 2079 in room GAE; Str. II, Late MB IIB; B3-PS-e9, 20 x 14,5 x 8 mm.
16. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 506, No. 1181. Field G, room GDS Str. III, Early MB IIB; D6-PS-e10, 23 x 16 x 10 mm.
17. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 506, No. 1182. Field G, Tomb 2128 in area GJJ; MB IIB; D3-PS-d5, 27 x 20 x 12,5 mm.

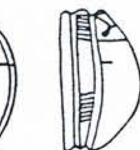
The Forerunners (fig. 13):
0. Tell el-Yahudiyeh: Petrie 1906, pl. 9, 184, 16 x 12 mm.
1. Abu Ghalib: Bagh 2004, p. 16, fig. 2, No. 1934, 110 and fig. 6a. Square a 4, Layer II. Papyrus sealing, 14 x 10 mm.
2. Matmar: Brunton 1948, pl. 43, 30. Tomb 5006, female burial. A second scarab in this tomb with scrolls over the whole base suggests a 12th-13th dynasty date.
3. Aniba: Steindorff 1937, Taf. 56, 156. Found in the town. The excavator assigned the town to the 18th dynasty, but dated the scarab to the Hyksos, 14 x 11 mm.
4. Masmas: Emery/Kirwan 1935, pl. 32, 82. Cemetery 201, tomb 15, young female. The excavator dated this tomb to the 17th dynasty, but not a single scarab (out of 9 items) from this tomb can be assigned to this date. The scarabs are from the 12th-early 15th dynasty. D2-PS, 18 x 13 mm.
5. Tell el-Maskhuta: Holladay 1982, p. 911, 5; fig 151, 5. Field L. 12 (Field-No. M83-479), Locus 12321, tomb; Early MB IIB. D6-PS-e9, 22,5 x 15 x 9,5 mm.

Similar woven patterns *with a central bar* and/or with a *central point* (fig. 14):

1. Tel Mevorakh: Brandl 1984, p. 61, fig. 19, 4; pl. 46, 4. Two seal impressions on an amphora which was used as a child burial; Str. XII = MB IIB, 17,5 x 12,5 mm.
2. Tell Esur: Gophna/Sussman 1969, fig. 10, 8; pl. III 8, 8. In a tomb of the Early 15th dynasty (=1650-1600 BC); D-PS-e10; 18,8 x 14,2 x 11,2 mm.



1. T. Mevorakh

2. T. Esur





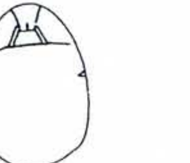
3. Ain Samiya



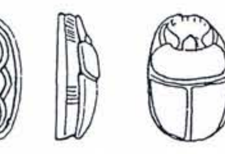
4. R. lezziyon



5. R. Lezziyon

6. Jericho



7. Jericho





8. Jericho

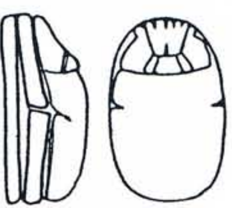



9. Gezer

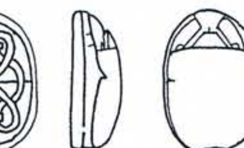




10. B. Shemes

11. Lachish

12. T. el-Ajjul





13. T. el-Ajjul




14. T. el-Ajjul

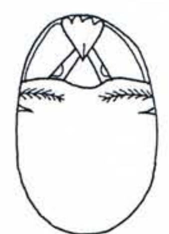



15. T. el-Ajjul

16. T. el-Ajjul




17. T.el-Farah S

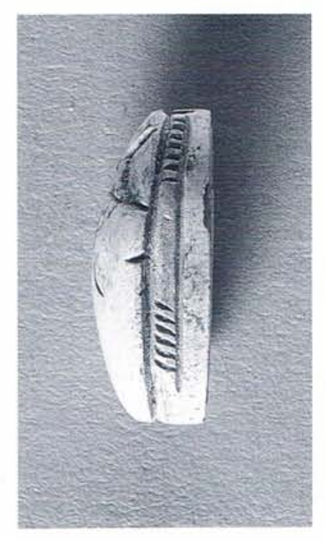
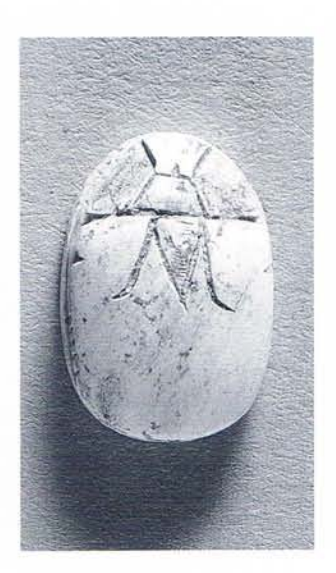



18. T. el-Farah S

3. Ain Samiya: unpublished in Keel-Corpus (Fribourg). D5-PS decorated with a big lotus flower-e9, 21,3 x 14,8 x 8,7 mm.
4. Rishon Lezziyon: Ben-Tor: unpublished manuscript No. 9/92 3170. Tomb A2N, Locus 247. B2-PS-e10, 16 x 11 x 8 mm.
5. Rishon Lezziyon: Ben-Tor, unpublished manuscript No. 9/92 2673. Tomb A10N, Locus 255. D3-PS-e10, 19 x 12 x 8 mm.
6. Jericho: Kirkbride 1965, fig. 282, 14. Tomb A 34, Group III. D5-PS-e9, 21 x 14,5 x 9 mm. With rope border.
7. Jericho: Kirkbride 1965, fig. 285, 2. Tomb G 46, Group II. A5-II-e10, 17 x 11 x 6 mm.
8. Jericho: Kirkbride 1965: fig. 294, 5. Tomb J 45, Group III-IV. D8-PS-e9, 15 x 11 x 7,5 mm.
9. Gezer: Macalister III 1912, pl. 206, 32. B2-PS-e11, 20 x 14 x 9 mm.
10. Beth Shemes: Grant 1929, p. 89, 2nd row from bottom, 4th from the left and p. 132, No. 752. SW-Cemetery, tomb 13, 18 x 13 x 6,5 mm.
11. Lachish: Tufnell 1958, pl. 32, 82. Tomb 6027, Square V.4; early MB IIB; D5-PS-e9a, 24 x 15,5 x 11 mm.
12. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 112, No. 23. Room AD; Str. II, MB IIB; D3-PS-e9a, 18 x 13,4 x 7 mm.
13. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 236, No. 392. Field A, sondage AT; Str. III-II; MB IIB; D3-PS-e9,19 x 13 x 8 mm.
14. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 284, No. 533. No clear context, near the palace district; D5-I-e11, 21 x 14 x 8 mm.
15. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 342, No. 705. Field T, room TCU; Str. III-II, MB IIB; D3-PS-e9 or e10, 18 x 12,5 x 8 mm.
16. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 376, No. 801. Field L.A. room (LA) H; Str. II, Late MB IIB, 19 x 13 mm.
17. Tell el-Farah South: Williams 1977, fig. 59, 3. Tomb 569 Group 4; D6-PS-e9a, 22 x 15 x 9 mm.
18. Tell el-Farah South: Starkey/Harding 1932, pl. 43, 7. Tomb 1021; 1st half MB IIB, D9-PS, d5, 27 x 19 x 11 mm, decorated with two branches on the pronotum .

V. Scarab: 3905/1379 (fig. 5)

Provenance: trench 36
Dimensions: 17,2 x 12 x 6,8 mm
Material: Steatite
Preservation: complete
Workmanship: excellent

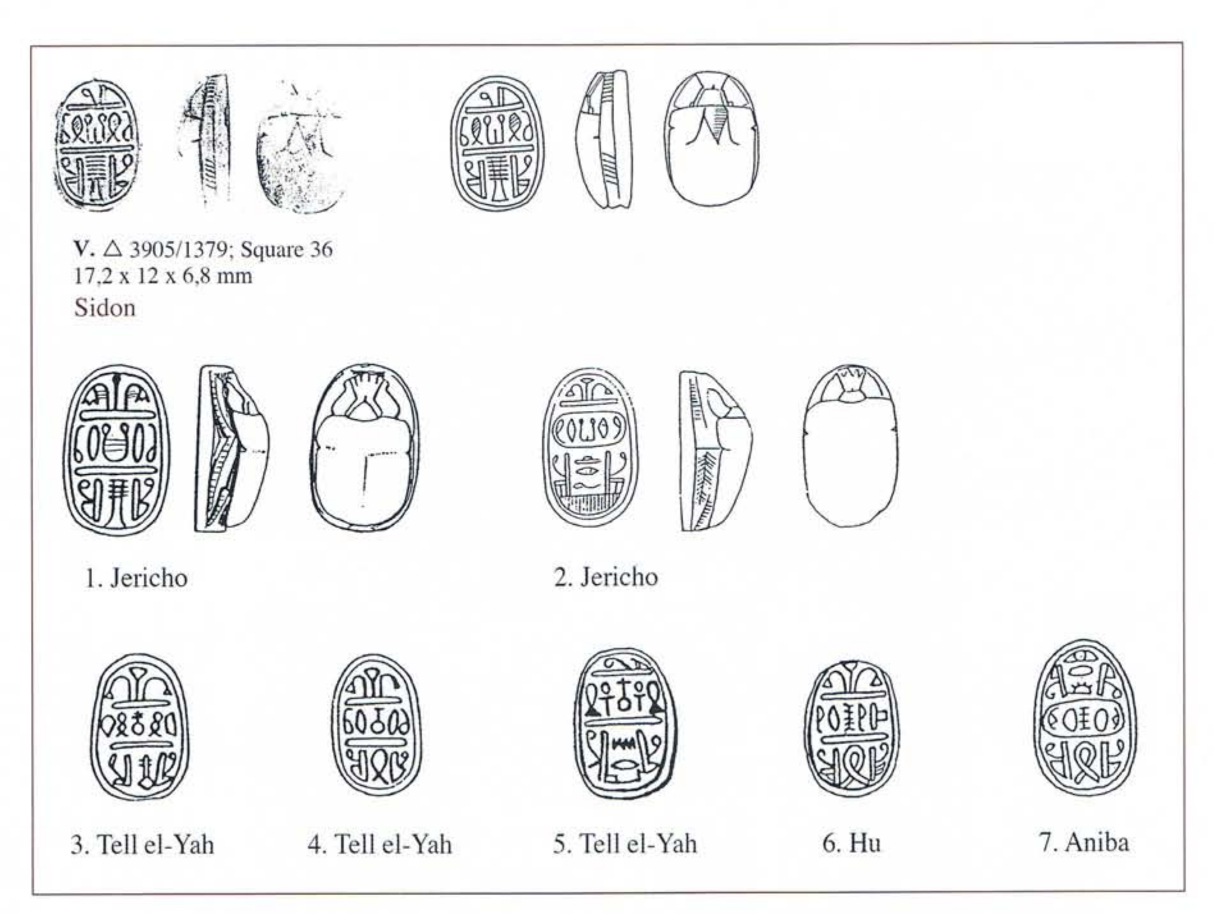
Scarab Shape: Tufnell: D6-PS decorated with a lotus on the pronotum-e9; 3B3 (red crowns addorsed), +3C (formulae, ʿnrʿ-signs). Mlinar: Palestinian Type IVc [8] = TD Str. E/2-D/2-3.

Description:
Back: Shesha-type with a big lotus flower hanging down the pronotum; the head with double side lines and the horn is trapezoidal, the eyes are extended outwards; simple trapezoidal clypeus.
Side: schematically incised, hind leg diagonal, fore and mid legs are notched.
Base: linear incised and partly hatched. The base is filled with Egyptian signs and symbols in three horizontal registers. The middle register shows a *kꜣ* (D 28) between hatched *sꜣ*-signs (V 17) and ʿsigns (D 36) 90° turned. On the top a Red Crown in horizontal position. At the bottom a *ḏd*-column (R 11) that is flanked by Red Crowns (S 3).

Origin: Canaanite.
Date: most probably early MB IIB=1680-1650 BC.

Comment: The depiction of signs facing different directions is already known in Egypt, but only on the tête-bêche position and with signs on their head (mirror image). In the Palestinian series single signs are simply rotated 90°. The vertical arrangement can therefore change several times to a horizontal depiction on one scarab. This is typically Palestinian [9].
Also the stylistic execution of the *kꜣ*-arms with the horn is of Palestinian provenance.
The Palestinian scarabs with Egyptian designs are very frequent and there are rarely identical pieces. The most similar Sidonian parallel was found in Jericho (Tomb G 73, Group IV [10]).

Parallels of a similar composition (fig. 15):
1. Jericho: Kirkbride 1965, fig. 295, 19. Tomb G 73; Group IV. B6 or D8-I-d6, 22,5 x 14,5 x 10 mm.
2. Jericho: Kirkbride 1965, fig. 297, 15. Tomb J 12; Group IV. D2-PS-d14, 20 x 13 x 10 mm.
3. Tell el-Yahudiyeh: Petrie 1906, pl. 7, 8. Tomb 407, 19 x 12 mm
4. Tell el-Yahudiyeh: Petrie 1906, pl. 7, 9. Tomb 407, 18 x 12 mm
5. Tell el-Yahudiyeh: Petrie 1906, pl. 9, 129, 20 x 14 mm.
6. Hu/Diaspolis Parva: Petrie 1901, pl. 41, 16. Cemetery Y, tomb 66, 18 x 12,5 mm.
7. Aniba: Steindorff 1937, Taf. 56, 103. Tomb S 26; 18th dynasty; scarab is



VI. Scarab: 3893/1379 (fig. 6)

Dimensions: 19,2 x 13,6 x 8 mm
Provenance: trench 36
Material: Steatite
Preservation: complete
Workmanship: good-mediocre







an heirloom of Early MB IIB, 20 x 13,5 mm.
Scarab Shape: Tufnell: D7-PS decorated with two crossed branches-d5; 9C3 (cobras with hawk). Mlinar: Type VIa [11] (late Hyksos = 1590-1530 BC).
Back: Shesha-Type decorated with two crossed branches on the pronotum; only one side of the branch is shown; the head is trapezoidal with an inner triangle, the eyes are marked exteriorly.
Side: legs plain, squared base.
Base: deeply incised: a hawk (Horus), looking to the right, stands on a *nb*-basket and is flanked by two cobras, above them a further group of confronting cobras. The *nb*-basket is hatched and the bodies of the animals are cross-hatched.
Origin: Canaanite, a typical late Hyksos scarab.

Date: MB IIC (=1590-1530 BC = Tell el-Dab^{c}a Str. D3-2).
Comment: occasionally a scarabaeus alternates with a falcon.

Parallels (fig. 16):
1. Akko: Keel 1997, p. 626, No. 267. D8-PS-e11, 17,5 x 12 x 7,1 mm, without *nb*-basket.
2. Megiddo: Lamon/Shipton 1939, pl. 69 and 71, 54. Square W 16, no. M 1969. B2-PS-e11, 17,7 x 11,9 x 7 mm; this is the only example where the falcon looks to the left.
3. Pella: Richards 1992, p. 100-101, pl. 5. Tomb 62, 1.G. D5-PS-d5, 17 x 12 x 9 mm.
4. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1998, p. 114, No. 28. Field A, Street AN, Str. II, Late MB IIB; D3-II-d5 (=TD-Typ VIb, Late Hyksos), 18 x 13 x 8,5 mm.
5. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1998, p. 122, No. 53. Field A? Str. II, Late MB IIB. D9-PS-e11, 18 x 13 x 6 mm.
6. Mayana: Petrie/Brunton 1924, pl. 43, 23. Cemetery K, tomb 1253, 16th dynasty; D6-PS, 18,5 x 13,5 mm.

Scarab Shape: Tufnell: D3-PS-3D1 (simple oblong cartouche) + 7A2a (scroll border, continuous-oblong, hooked).



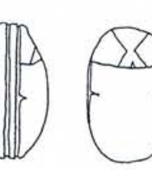


VI. △ 3893/1379; Square 36
19,2 x 13,6 x 8 mm
Sidon



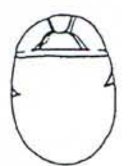


1. Akko

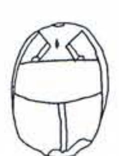
2. Megiddo



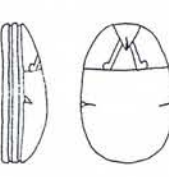


3. Pella

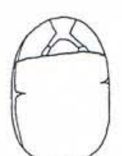




4. Tell el-Ajjul

5. Tell el-Ajjul

6. Mayana

VII. Scarab: 3872/1315 (fig. 7)

Provenance: trench 28
Dimensions: 20,8 x 14,4 x 10 mm
Material: Steatite mounted in gold
Preservation: complete
Workmanship: good



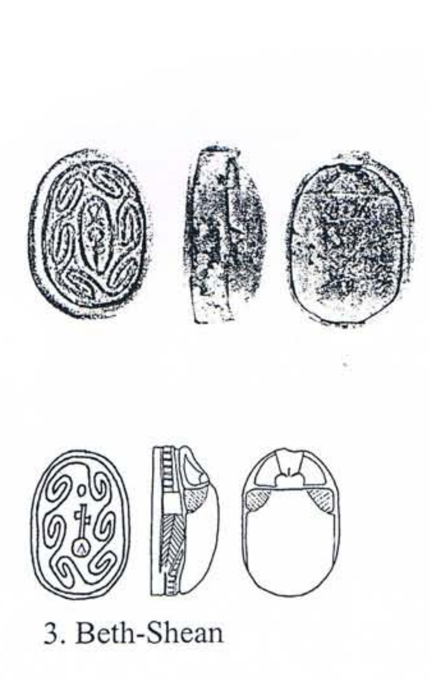


Back: plain back.
Side: hidden by the gold-mount.
Base: linear incised: a continuous, oblong, hooked scroll border surrounds a simple cartouche that encloses two signs. The upper sign can be interpreted as *šn* (V 7) rather than the more frequent *sꜣ* (V 17). The lower hieroglyph depicts the *ʿnḫ* – "life" (S 34).

Origin: Egypt or Canaanite? An Egyptian origin is far more likely.
Date: 2nd half 13th dynasty-mid 15th dynasty.

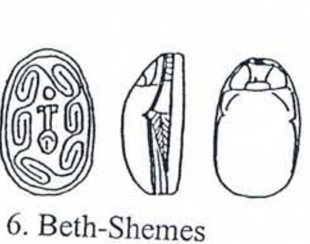
Comment:.
This kind of border with oblong, hooked or sometimes unending scrolls is found in Palestine as well as in Egypt . What differentiates the two are the enclosed signs. In Palestine most misrendered signs are depicted on Canaanite scarabs from the MB IIA/B. Those that show typical MK Egyptian hieroglyphic signs were most probably imported from Egypt.
For the different borders with oblong hooked scrolls see Tufnell 1984, pl. 29 (Jericho, Tell el-Ajjul and Tell el-Farah South).

Parallels (fig. 17):
1. Efrata: Ben-Tor 2001, p. 92, fig. 55. Cave 7, 17 x 12 x 9 mm. The only difference is the *nfr* instead of the *ʿnḫ* within the oval. The other features like the back and sides are identical with the TD-Type IIb (A1-II-d6) which occur till Str. F = MB IIA/B (1680 BC). This suggests an import from Egypt.
2. Beth Shean: Rowe 1930, pl. 36, 1. South end of the town, Locus 1022; found in an Iron Age context, but is a heirloom of MB IIB. D6-PS-d6. *ḥtp-ʿ-n-t* in *ʿnrʿ* style; around the scroll border an additional rope border.
3. Beth-Shean: Rowe 1936, No. 125, south end of the town, Locus 1251; found in an LB context, but is an heirloom of the 1st half MB IIB. A4-PS-d14, 18,3 x 13 x 8,3 mm. *Rʿ-nfr.*
4. Rishon Lezziyon: Ben-Tor, unpublished manuscript, No. 9/92 2626. Tomb A4S, Locus 254. D6-PS decorated with curls-e5?, 19 x 14 x 7 mm, *t-n-ꜣḫt-n-nb* partly in *ʿnrʿ*-style.
5. Rishon Lezziyon: Ben-Tor, unpublished manuscript, No. 9/92 2905.



1. Efrata

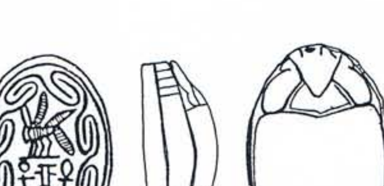
2. Beth-Shean

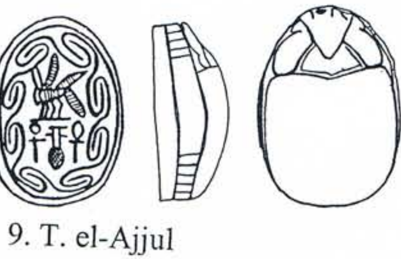


3. Beth-Shean

4. R. Lezziyon

5. R. Lezziyon

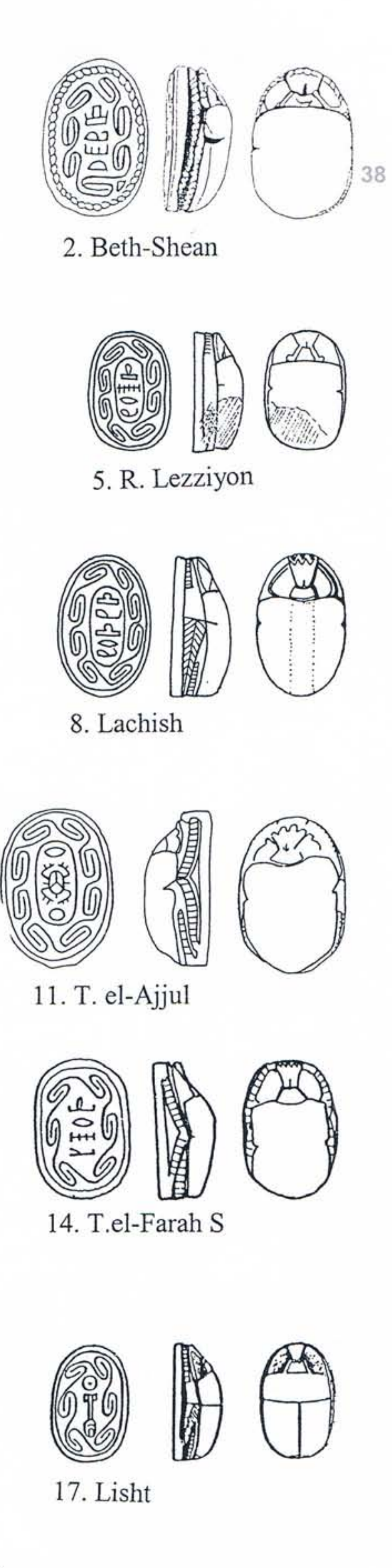




6. Beth-Shemes

7. Ashkelon

8. Lachish

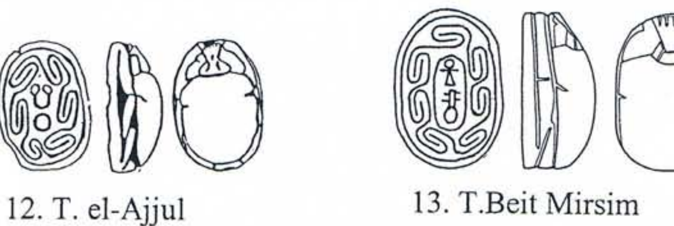




9. T. el-Ajjul

10. T. el-Ajjul

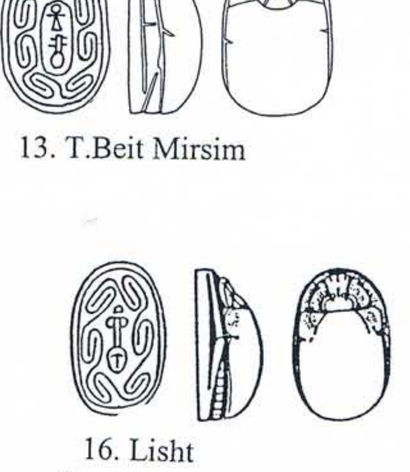
11. T. el-Ajjul



12. T. el-Ajjul

13. T.Beit Mirsim

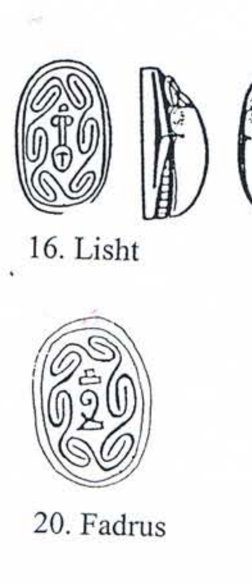
14. T.el-Farah S



15. Lisht

16. Lisht

17. Lisht





18. Kahun



19. Aniba



20. Fadrus



21. Uronarti

Tomb A4S, Locus 254. D3/6-PS-e9; 18 x 12 x 8 mm, *ḥtp-n-r-ʿ* within a simple oblong oval surrounded by the scroll border.
6. Beth Shemesh: Grant 1929, 89 row 2 from the bottom, 1st from left; 134, no. 757. SW-Cemetery, tomb 13. C/D2-PS-e6b, 18 x 12,3 x 9 mm. *Rʿ-nfr.*

7. Ashkelon: Keel 1997, p. 692, No. 13. Surface find. D6-PS decorated with a branch and with a flower, 21,5 x 15,3 x 9 mm.
8. Lachish: Tufnell 1958, pl. 32, 90. Tomb 157, square D 7; the 14 scarabs in this tomb all show only elements from MB IIA/B-1st half MB IIB; D2-PS-d14, 21 x 14 x 9 mm. *ḥtp-ʿ-htp-r-ʿ* within an oval.
9. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 108, no. 15. Field A, court Z. D9-PS-e10, 24,6 x 19 x 10,7 mm. *bjtj* (L 2) below a *nfr* flanked by *ʿnḫ*.
10. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 116, no. 36. Field B/D, Locus BJ. B3-PS-e6a, 12 x 8 x 5 mm. *ʿnrʿ*-signs.
11. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 454, no. 1029. Field G, room GFK. B7 (or D2?)-PN-d6, 24 x 16,5 x 12 mm. A simple cartouche encloses *Rʿ-ḫpr-r*
12. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 472, no. 1079. Field G, tomb 2073. B2-PN-d5, 17 x 12 x 8 mm. *kꜣ-Rʿ.*
13. Tell Beit Mirsim: Albright 1938, pl. 29, 8. SE 4 D-1, Str. D. B8-PS-e5/7, 20,5 x 14,5 x 9,5 mm. *ʿnḫ-nfr* within an oval.
14. Tell el-Farah South: Petrie 1930, pl. 7, 52, tomb 549, 21 x 15 mm. *ḥtp-r-n-ʿ.*
15. Lisht: unpublished. 09.180.1227. C-?-PS mounted in gold, 20 x 13 mm. *Nfr.*
16. Lisht: unpublished 20.1.24. D5-I-d14, 17 x 12 x 7 mm. *Rʿ-nfr.*
17. Lisht: unpublished 22.1.164. B6-PS-d4, 19 x 13 x 8,5 mm. *Rʿ-nfr.*
18. Kahun: Petrie 1890, pl. 10, 31. Seal impression, 19,5 x 14 mm. In the center a *nfr* flanked by two foreparts of a lion (*ḥꜣt*, F 4).
19. Aniba: Steindorff 1937, p. 106, Abb. 23. Tomb SA 26, 18th dynasty, heirloom, 17 x 11,5 mm.
20. Fadrus: Säve-Söderbergh 1991, p. 109, fig. 29, pl. 11. Tomb 86; Unit: Fadrus Ia, 20 x 15 x 6 mm.
21. Uronarti: Reisner 1955, p. 60, fig. 8, 150. Seal impression.
22. Martin 1971, p. 93, No. 1184; pl. 2, 6. *jrj -ʿt Ḫʿ-kꜣw-Rʿ-nfr*; Ranke I, 265, 2.
23. Martin 1971, p. 132, No. 1726; pl. 2, 10, *ḥrj-sꜣ-jr-nbw Tm*; Ranke I, 380, 19. The further features of No. 1726 are typical of the 13th dynasty: the six legs are feathered (Martin's Type 4f = Tufnell d6) and the back is naturalistic and decorated (Martin's Type 4e: two lines between the elytra, single line at the base of the elytra. Two lines divide the pronotum from the elytra. Decorative curled line on each side of the pronotum. Clypeus notched). Only two scarabs were found among the private name seals with this oblong hooked scrolls.

Scarab Shape: Tufnell: B or D-PS-e11; 6C2 (coiled and woven pattern; encompassed central twist) (Tufnell 1984, pl. 27, 2159-2162).
Back: Shesha-type, plain back, probably a trapezoidal head.
Side: complete groove, no markings.

VIII. Scarab: 4082/890 [13] (fig. 8)

Provenance: trench 3, on a floor surface
Dimensions: 16 x 10,8 x 6,8 mm
Material: Steatite
Preservation: complete
Workmanship: good

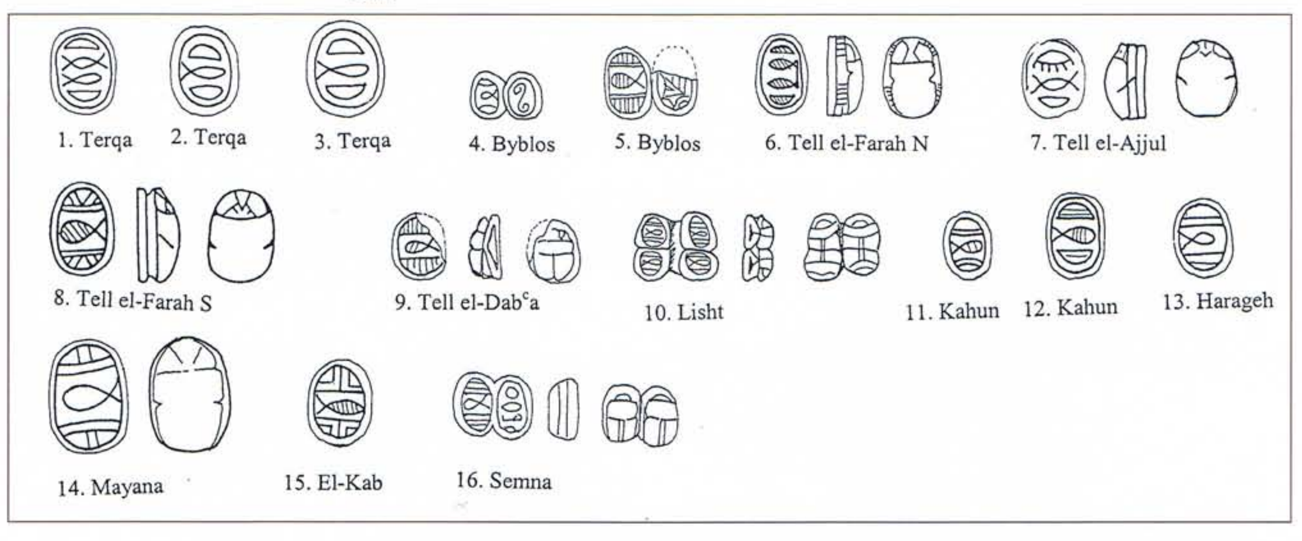



Base: linear incised: a twisted rope is flanked by two *nb*-baskets (V 30).
Origin: Canaanite.
Date: late MB IIB – MB IIC.

Parallels

Early group (Egyptian 13th dynasty) (fig. 18):

1.-3. Terqa 1-3: Buccellati/Kelly-Buccellati 1983, p. 57, ill. 7. Area C in the sanctuary of the temple of Ninkarrak; in the main hall of this temple a cuneiform tablet with the name of Kashtiliashu, that is dated about 1700 BC.



4. Byblos 20: Dunand 1937/39, p. 94, pl. 130, 1382. Salle D, between Level I and II; 12th dynasty. Double scaraboid, on the other side the depiction of a Z-scroll; 6 x 9 mm.

5. Byblos 22: Dunand 1937/39, p. 94, pl. 130, 1384. Salle D, between Level I and II; 12th dynasty.

6. Tell el-Farah North: Mallet 1988, fig. 37, 6. Field II, Sq i5d, below locus 606, tomb AA; MB IIA/B. Tufnell: B2-PS-e9, 12,8 x 8,1 x 4,1 mm. In the same tomb a rdj *Rᶜ* scarab was found, also the pottery (Tell el-Yahudiyeh juglets and a dipper juglet) dates to the MB IIA/B.

7. Tell el-Ajjul (827): Keel 1997, p 386, No. 827. Field T?, tomb 1337, late MB IIB. Tufnell: B or D?-PS-e11, 10 x 8 x 5 mm.

8. Tell el-Farah South 122: Williams 1977, fig. 99, 1. Tomb 593, Group 2. D7-PS-e11, 12 x 8 x 5 mm.

9. Tell el-Dab^ca 7: Mlinar 2001, p. 31-34. F/I-i/21, tomb 37; Str. G/1-3 (1740-1710 BC). A-I-d5, 8,5 x 7 x 4,5 mm.

10. Lisht 09.180.1093: unpublished. Quadruple scarab, 9 x 10 mm.

11. Kahun 267: Petrie 1890, pl. 10, 58, 11 x 7,5 mm.

12. Kahun 271: Petrie 1890, pl. 10, 62, 8 x 6 mm.

13. Harageh 11: Engelbach/Gunn 1923, pl. 20, 69. Cemetery A, tomb 116 with 6 burials; 13th dynasty, 10 x 7,4 mm.

14. Mayana 24: Petrie/Brunton 1924, pl. 41, 31. Grab 1315, according to the excavator 16th dynasty. Some scarabs with concentric circles and one hedgehog-scaraboid with Rdj Ra belongs to the 13th dynasty, 15 x 10 mm.

15. El-Kab 17: Quibell 1898, pl. 20. (17-85).

16. Semna 14: Dunham/Janssen 1960, pl. 120, 24, 24-4-75a. Semna Fort, room 251. Double scarab, 8 x 9,5 mm.

Late Group (15th dynasty-Hyksos) (fig. 19)

1. Sichem (12): Horn 1962, fig. 1, 12. D2-PS; 16 x 11,5 mm.

2. Jericho (255): Kirkbride 1965, fig. 298, 2, Tomb J 1, Group IV. B2-PS-e11, 15 x 10 x 7 mm.

3. Jericho (278): Kirkbride 1965, fig. 296, 2. Tomb J 9, Group IV. D3-PS, 18 x 12 mm.

4. Jericho (311): Kirkbride 1965, fig. 288, 2. Tomb J 14, Group II+IV. D8-PS; 16,5 x 11,5 mm.

5. Jericho (364): Kirkbride 1965, fig. 294, 3. Tomb J 45, Group III-IV. D3-PS-e11, 13 x 9,5 x 6 mm.

6. Beth-Shemesh (31): Grant 1934, p. 43, fig. 3, 3. Surface find. D7-PS-e11, 19,2 x 13,3 x 7 mm.

7. Lachish (141): Tufnell 1958, pl. 34, 182. Tomb 4004. D3-PS-e11, 15,5 x 11 x 7,5 mm.

8. Tell el-Ajjul (789): Keel 1997, p. 372, No. 789. Field G, Str. II, late MB IIB. D9-PS-e11, 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

9. Tell el-Ajjul (802): Keel 1997, p. 376, No. 803. Field L.A. Locus (LA)C, Str. III-II, late MB IIB. D5-PS-e11, 12 x 10 x 7 mm.

10. Tell el-Ajjul (1189): Keel 1997, p. 508, No. 1189. Field G, Square 3-2, no clear context, 14 x 10 mm.

11. Tell el-Ajjul (935): Keel 1997, p. 422, No. 935. no context. D9-PS-e11,14 x 10,3 x 6 mm.

12. Tell el-Farah South (61): Williams 1977, fig. 44, 1. Tomb 564. D7-PS-e11, 12 x 9 x 6,5 mm.

13. Tell el-Farah South (62): Williams 1977, fig. 44, 3. Tomb 564. ?-PS-e11,14,5 x 10 x 7 mm.

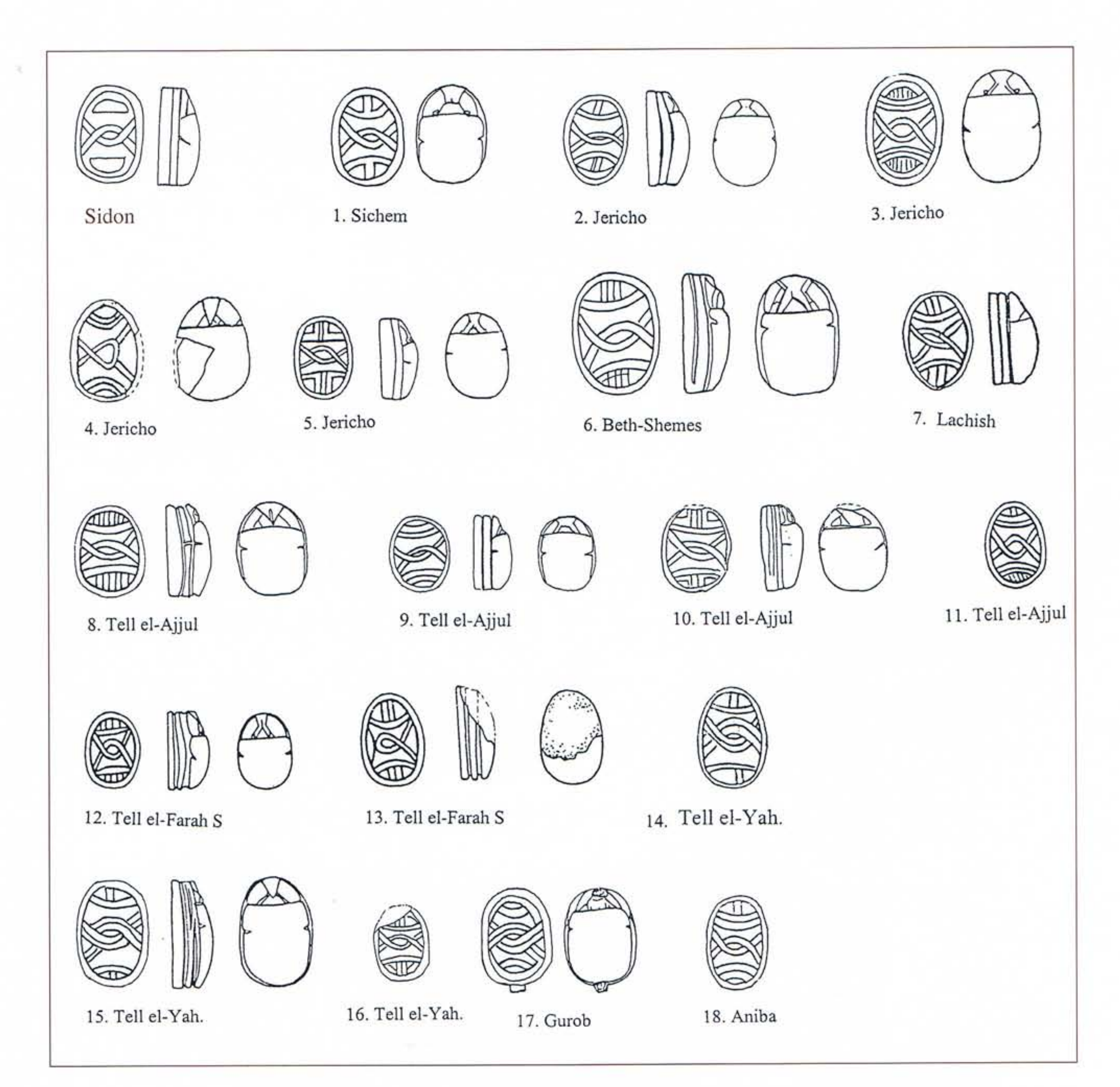
14. Tell el-Yahudiyeh (192): Petrie 1930, pl. 12, 114, Y37, 16 x 11 mm.

15. Tell el-Yahudiyeh (24): Petrie 1906, pl. 8, 46, tomb 37. D9-PS-e11, 18 x 12 x 7 mm.

16. Tell el-Yahudiyeh (75): Griffith 1890, pl. 10, 46, 12 x 9 mm.

17. Gurob (13): Petrie 1891, pl. 40, 7, 16 x 11,2 mm.

18. Aniba (60): Steindorff 1937, Taf. 56, 149. Tomb S 84, 18th dynasty, 14 x 10 mm.


Sidon
1. Sichem
2. Jericho
3. Jericho
4. Jericho
5. Jericho
6. Beth-Shemes
7. Lachish
8. Tell el-Ajjul
9. Tell el-Ajjul
10. Tell el-Ajjul
11. Tell el-Ajjul
12. Tell el-Farah S
13. Tell el-Farah S
14. Tell el-Yah.
15. Tell el-Yah.
16. Tell el-Yah.
17. Gurob
18. Aniba

NOTES

1 See Loffet 2003, p. 29-30 (No. 4087/893) and 2004, p. 151, (no. 4082/890).

2 I refer to the typology of Tufnell 1984, 28-38, figs. 12-14, (see also Keel 1995).

3 Mlinar 2004a, p. 107-140.

4 Published by Loffet 2003, p. 29-30. The illustration shows instead of the *Wnn-nfr* scarab the scarab No. 1691 from tomb 1 at Sidon, which is published by Taylor 2004, p. 155 and fig. 1. Loffet mentions another scarab with the same inscription at the Archaeological Museum in Como, Italy (footnote 14).

5 Stager 2002, p. 353: He suggested a date to the end of 12th or beginning of 13th dynasty. But more rather G/1-3: all the symbols and signs are well documented in the 2nd half of the 13th dynasty (i.e. Kahun, Elephantine, Uronarti).

6 See Tufnell 1984: pl. 6. (for Jericho, Tell el-Farah South and Tell el-Ajjul).

7 The date to the early 12th dynasty is well accepted by all scholars and compared with the scarabs from the Montet Jar, which was after much debate finally dated to the beginning of the 12th dynasty. See Ben-Tor.

8 Mlinar 2004, p. 126-128, figs. 11a-b.

9 For the Red Crown in horizontal position: Kabri: Kempinski 1987, fig. 8, 2. Arae C2. Kabri: Kempinski/ Niemeier 1994, fig. 16, 9. Locus 778. Akko: Keel 1997, p. 538, no. 24. Surface find. Tel Aviv: Leibovitch 1955, fig. 6, 15. Tomb 18. Jericho: Kirkbride 1965, fig. 295, 20. Tomb G 73. *liegende. Krone unten!* Jericho: Kirkbride 1965, Tomb P 19, burial D; group III. Tell el-Ajjul: Keel 1997, p. 438, No. 986. Tell el-Yahudiyeh: Petrie 1906, pl. 9, 129.

10 This tomb was extremely disturbed and the pottery can be dated from Group II-V (Kempinski 1983, p. 162f.). Also the 23 scarabs found in this tomb certify a long period of occupation.

11 Mlinar 2004: Type VIa.

12 Kahun (fig. X, 18). Uronarti (fig. X, 21). Beth-Shean (fig. X, 3).

13 Published by Loffet 2004, p. 146-153.

Abbreviations

AAAS *Annales archéologiques arabes syriennes.*

ÄAT *Ägypten und Altes Testament, Wiesbaden.*

ADAJ *Archaeological Department of Antiquities Jordan.*

AHL *Archaeology & History in the Lebanon.*

BSAE *British School of Archaeology in Egypt, London.*

CChEM *Contributions to the Chronology of the Eastern Mediterranean, Vienna.*

EEF *Memoir of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, London.*

IAA *Israel Antiquities Authority, Jerusalem.*

JNES *Journal of Near Eastern Studies, Chicago.*

OBO *Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis, Fribourg/Switzerland and Göttingen.*

OIP *Oriental Institute Publications, Chicago.*

RB *Revue Biblique, Paris.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. W. F. Albright, 1938, *The Excavation of Tell Beit Mirsim II – The Bronze Age. AASOR* 17.

T. Bagh, 2004, "Early Middle Kingdom Seals and Sealings from Abu Ghalib in the Western Nile Delta-Observations", in *Scarabs of the Second Millennium BC from Egypt, Nubia, Crete and the Levant: Chronological and Historical Implications.* Papers of a Symposium, Vienna 10th – 13th of January 2002, eds. M. Bietak and E. Czerny, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Denkschriften der Gesamtakademie, Band 25, Wien, p. 13-25.

D. Ben-Tor, 2001, "The Scarabs from Efrata", in *Excavations at Efrata. A Burial Ground from the Intermediate and Middle Bronze Ages,* IAA Reports 12, ed. R. Gonen, Jerusalem, p. 90-94.

B. Brandl, 1984, "A Scarab, two Seal-Impressions and a Cowroid", in *Excavations at Tel Mevorakh (1973-76) II. The Bronze Age,* Qedem 18, ed. E. Stern, Jerusalem, p. 60-61.

G. Brunton, 1948, *Matmar,* London.

G. Buccellati & M. Kelly-Buccellati, 1983, "Terqa: The First Eight Seasons", in *AAAS* 33, p. 47-67.

M. Dunand, 1937/39, *Fouilles de Byblos I. 1926-32,* 2 vols. (1937-Atlas: *Etudes et documents d'archéologie I*; 1939-Texte: *Bibliothèque archéologique et historique* 24), Paris.

D. Dunham, 1967, *Uronarti, Shalfak, Mirgissa. 2nd Cataract Forts II,* Boston.

D. Dunham & J. M. A. Janssen 1960, *Semna-Kumma. 2nd Cataract Forts I.* Boston.

W. B. Emery & L. P. Kirwan, 1935, *The Excavations and Surveys between Wadi es-Sebua and Adindan 1929-31,* 2 vols., Cairo.

R. Engelbach & B. Gunn, 1923, *Harageh,* BSAE 26, London.

C. M. Firth, 1912, *The Archaeological Survey of Nubia (1908-09),* 2 vols., Cairo.

C. M. Firth, 1927, *The Archaeological Survey of Nubia (1910-11),* Cairo.

A. H. Gardiner, 1957, *Egyptian Grammar.* Oxford.

R. Giveon, 1988, *Scarabs from Recent Excavations in Israel,* eds. D. Warburton & Ch. Uehlinger, OBO 83, Fribourg/Switzerland and Göttingen.

R. Gophna & V. Sussman, 1969, "A Middle Bronze Age Tomb at Barqai", in *Atiqot* 5:1* (Hebr. Ser.), 1-13.

E. Grant, 1929, *Beth Shemes (Palestine). Progress of the Haverford Archeological Expedition. A Report of the Excavations Made in 1928,* Haverford, Penn.

E. Grant, 1934, *Rumileh Being Ain Shems Excavations (Palestine) III,* Biblical and Kindred Studies 5, Haverford.

F. Ll. Griffith, 1890, *The Antiquities of Tell el-Yahudiyeh and Miscellaneous Work in Lower Egypt during the Years 1887-88,* EEF 7, London.

P. L. O. Guy, 1938, *Megiddo Tombs,* 2 vols, OIP 33, Chicago.

S. Holladay *et al.*, 1982, *Cities of the Delta,* Pt. 3, *Tell el-Mashkuta. Preliminary Report on the Wadi Tumilat Project (1978-1979),* American Research Center in Egypt, v. 6, Malibu, California.

S. Horn, 1962, "Scarabs from Shechem", in *JNES* 21, Chicago, p. 1-14.

O. Keel, 1995, *Corpus der Stempelsiegel-Amulette aus Palästina/Israel. Von den Anfängen bis zur Perserzeit. Einleitung.* OBO 10, Series Archaeologica, Fribourg/Switzerland and Göttingen.

O. Keel, 1997, *Corpus der Stempelsiegel-Amulette aus Palästina/Israel. Von den Anfängen bis zur Perserzeit. Katalog Band I. Von Tell Abu Farag bis Atlit.* Unter Mitarbeit von Daphna Ben-Tor, Bertrand Jaeger, Andrea Jäkle, Karl Jaros, Hildi Keel-Leu, Christa Mlinar und Christoph Uehlinger. with Three Contributions by Baruch Brandl, OBO 13, Series Archaeologica, Fribourg/Switzerland and Göttingen.

A. Kempinski, 1983, *Syrien und Palästina (Kanaan) in der letzten Phase der Mittelbronze IIB-Zeit (1650-1570 v.Chr.). ÄAT* 4.

A. Kempinski, 1987, *Excavations at Kabri. Preliminary Report of 1986 Season,* 1, Tel Aviv.

A. Kempinski & W.-D. Niemeier, 1994, *Excavations at Kabri. Preliminary Report of 1992-93 Season,* 7-8, Tel Aviv.

D. Kirkbride, 1965, "Scarabs" in *Excavations at Jericho II. The Tombs Excavated 1955-58,* ed. K. M. Kenyon, London, p. 580-655.

R. S. Lamon & G. M. Shipton, 1939, *Megiddo 1-Seasons of 1925-34, Strata I-V,* OIP 42, Chicago.

J. Leibovitch, 1955, "Description of Scarabs found in a Cemetery near Tel Aviv", in *Atiqot* 1, Jerusalem, p. 13-18.

H. Ch. Loffet, 2003, "Examination of Several Scarabs from Sidon 2002 Season of Excavation", in *AHL* 18, p. 26-30.

H. Ch. Loffet, 2004, "Examination of Several Scarabs from Sidon 2002 Season of Excavation", in *A Decade of Archaeology and History in the Lebanon*, eds. C. Doumet-Serhal, Anne Rabate and and Andrea Resek, p. 146-153.

R.A.S. Macalister, 1912, *The Excavations of Gezer 192-05, 1907-09*, 3 vols., London.

J. Mallet, 1988, *Tell el-Farah II, 2 Le Bronze Moyen.* Editions Recherches sur les Civilisations 66, Paris.

Ch. Mlinar, 2001, *Die Skarabäen von Tell el-Dab^{c}a. Eine chronologische und typologische Untersuchung der Skarabäen von Tell el-Dab^{c}a aus der 13th-15th. Dynastie*, 4 vols. Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, University of Vienna.

Ch. Mlinar, 2004a, "The Scarab Workshops of Tell el-Dab^{c}a", in *Scarabs of the Second Millennium BC from Egypt, Nubia, Crete and the Levant: Chronological and Historical Implications*. Papers of a Symposium, Vienna 10th-13th of January 2002, eds. M. Bietak and E. Czerny, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Denkschriften der Gesamtakademie, Band 25, Wien, p. 105-140.

Ch. Mlinar, 2004b, "Sidon. Scarabs from the 2001 Season of Excavation: Additional Notes", in *AHL* 20, p. 61-64.

Ch. Mlinar, 2004c, "Scarabs from Sidon 2002 Season of Excavation: Additional Notes", in *A Decade of Archaeology and History in the Lebanon*, eds. C. Doumet-Serhal, Anne Rabate and Andrea Resek, p. 153.

W. M. F. Petrie, 1890, *Kahun, Gurob, Hawara*, London.

W. M. F. Petrie, 1891, *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob*, London (Reprint 1974).

W. M. F. Petrie, 1901, *Diaspolis Parva. The Cemeteries of Abadiyeh and Hu 1898-99*, EEF 20, London.

W. M. F. Petrie, 1906, *Hyksos and Israelite Cities*, BSAE 15, London.

W. M. F. Petrie, 1930, *Beth Pelet I (Tell Fara)*, BSAE 48, London.

W. M. F. Petrie, E. Mackay & G. Wainwright, 1910, *Meydum and Memphis II*, BSAE 18, London.

W. M. F. Petrie, G. Brunton & M.A. Murray, 1923, *Lahun II*, BSAE 33, London.

W. M. F. Petrie & G.Brunton, 1924, *Sedment I-II, BSAE* 34-35, London.

J. E. Quibell, 1898, *El-Kab, BSAE* 3, London.

G. A. Reisner, 1955, "Clay Sealings of Dynasty XIII from Uronarti Fort", in *KUSH* 3, Khartum, p. 26-70.

F. V. Richards, 1992, *Scarab Seals from a Middle Bronze Age Tomb at Pella in Jordan.* OBO 117, Fribourg/Switzerland and Göttingen.

A. Rowe, 1930, *The Topography and History of Beth-Shan. Publications of the Palestine Section of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania* 1, Philadelphia.

A. Rowe, 1936, *A Catalogue of Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals and Amulets in the Palestine Archaeological Museum*, Cairo.

T. Säve-Söderbergh, 1989, *Middle Nubian Sites. The Scandinavian Joint Expedition to Sudanese Nubia*, vols. 4:1, 4:2, Uppsala.

T. Säve-Söderbergh & L. Troy, 1991, *New Kingdom Pharaonic Sites. The Finds and the Sites. The Scandinavian Joint Expedition to Sudanese Nubia*, vols. 5:2 (text), 5:3 (list and plates), Uppsala.

L. E. Stager, 2002, "The MB IIA Ceramic Sequence at Tel Ashkelon and its Implications for the "Port Power" Model of Trade", *in The Middle Bronze Age in the Levant. Proceedings of an International Conference on MB IIA Ceramic Material, Vienna 24th-26th of January*, CChEM 3, p. 353-362, ed. M. Bietak, Vienna.

J. L. Starkey & L. Harding, 1932, *Beth Pelet II, BSAE* 52, London.

G. Steindorff, 1937, *Aniba II*, Glückstadt-Hamburg-New York.

J. H. Taylor 2004, "Scarabs from the Bronze Age Tombs at Sidon (Lebanon)", in *Levant* 36, p. 155-158.

O. Tufnell, 1958, *Lachish IV. The Bronze Age*, 2 vols., London.

O. Tufnell, 1984, *Studies on Scarab Seals II. Scarab Seals and their Contribution to History in the Early Second Millennium B.C.* With Contributions by G. T. Martin and W. A. Ward, 2 vols.; London.

R. de Vaux & M. J. Stève, 1949, "La deuxième campagne de fouilles à Tell el-Far'ah près Naplouse", in *RB* 56, Jerusalem, p. 102-38.

A. Vila, 1987, *Le cimetière Kermaique d'Ukma Ouest*, Paris.

C. Von Pilgrim, 1996, *Untersuchungen in der Stadt des Mittleren Reiches und der Zweiten Zwischenzeit. Elephantine XVIII*, Archäologische Veröffentlichungen 91, Mainz.

W. A. Ward, 1966, *Scarab Seals and Cylinders from two Tombs at 'Amman*, in *ADAJ* 11, Jordan, p. 5-18.

D. P. Williams, 1977, *The Tombs of the Middle Bronze Age II Period from the "500" Cemetery at Tell Fara South*, University of London, Institute of Archaeology, Occasional Publications No. 1, London.